## PEACE IS FAR OFF

LITTLE PROSPECT THAT SPAIN IS READY TO YIELD.

# PEACE PARTY STILL TOO WEAK

SEEMINGLY NO HOPE FOR OVER TURES FOR THE PRESENT.

Europe May Seek to Coerce Spain in Order to Prevent Watson's Raid -Talk of a New Cabinet, With Weyler as Premier.

LONDON, July 22.-The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Hope of speedy peace must be abandoned and a more circuitous route adopted. It is no secret that the unofficial diplomatic exploration has not been encouraging. Senor Sagasta, Duke Almodovar de Rio, the for eign minister, and Senor Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, constituting a sort of ministerial sub-committee on the peace question, are continuing the discussion secretly, but the public is becoming impatient at their apparent indecision. This uneasiness probably account for the rumors f Carlist and republican movements, which to-day are recognized to be entirely unfounded."

WASHINGTON, July 21.-Without any very tangible reason, there has been a notable diminution of the optimistic expressions among officials to the effect that an early peace might be looked for. Posathly this temporary depression is explain able by the fact that private advices, entirely unofficial in character, from sources of information in Europe, indicate that the eituation in Spain is such that there is no present hope of overtures from Spain, the government of which country is apparently in the most exasperating ignor ance of the conditions in America.

It is apparent to the officials that the peace party in Spain still feels itself too weak to insist upon demanding peace. It is probably working in a quiet way to educate the Spanish people up to the point where they can contemplate with resignation the acceptance of the minimum peace conditions that might be expected to form the basis of the United States' de-

If the dominant party in Spain is unde the impression that the United States pro-poses to denude Spain of all or nearly all of her colonial possessions it might easily be conjectured that it would favor a protracted resistance, being convinced that it had little more at stake, and relying upon the European powers to protect the peninsula itself.

The warning notes from Europe, conveyed through reputable newspapers, that the United States is not to be let free to conduct a campaign in Europe, are interpreted in some quarters as really the only hopeful signs visible looking towards the beginning of peace negotiations. Bearing in mind the well recognized reluctance of the European nations to allow any interference with the balance of power in Eu rope, it is assumed that the neutral nations may now be spurred on knowledge of the approach of Watson's Eastern squadron to make the strongest representations to Spain in the direction

But regardless of the success of the extion from this point of view, the steadfast purpose of the administra-tion to send a squadron to European wa-ters. It feels justified in undertaking this cause the notion still prevails that the war can only be terminated by striking blow at Spain direct, and the United States is not disposed to recognize the right of any country or combination of countries to prevent it from seeking the enemy where it is to be found-in this case, in Spale

MADRID, July 21, 2 p. m .- A newspape here to-day publishes a statement from cabinet minister, who says he is absolute ly ignorant of any peace negotiations. H added that, if there are overtures, the will be made to the minister for foreign af fairs. Duke Almodovar de Rio, and tha Gamazo, minister of public instruc tion will be charged with the negotiations

LONDON, July 21.-According to a spe cial dispatch from Madrid, Senor Sagasta premier, has again offered to resign and has been counseled by the queen re gent to advise with other political leaders relative to his future course.

It is also reported that General Polavie-ja's return to Madrid is closely connected with a change in the ministry, and that General Weyler will form a cabinet, in which General Polavleja will be minist for war. This combination, it is further erted, will support the dynasty, repea the suspension of constitutional rights and ontinue the war to the utmost limits.

BAYONNE, FRANCE, July 21.-A dis patch from Madrid, dated yesterday, says the police searched several Carlist houses

the previous evening, and adds that th rnment is satisfied of the existence of widespread Carlist plot. Consequently, the Carlist newspapers will probably suppressed. Continuing, the Madrid dispatch says:

In spite of the denials of the ministers everything points to the imminence of believed General Polavleja become minister of war in a National cabinet, which the condition of affairs seen

to call for. There is an unconfirmed rumor that the government intends to arrest General Wey ler. At the last audience with the queer regent, the general protested against the calumnies leveled at him, and said:

"Above all, I am a soldier, and I will defend the institutions of country and the royal house."

As General Weyler has immense prestige with the Spanish officers, especially among those returning from Cuba, it is regarded as probable, if a national ministry is form ed, that his assistance will be invited.

The government has prohibited the put lication of news of the movements of Span ish warships and the whereabouts of Cam ara's fleet is not known. It is reported to be at Port Mahon.

LONDON, July 22-A special dispatch

from Madrid says:

"The censorship is having a curious effect upon the newspapers, which are padding their columns with serial stories to fill the gaps caused by the pencil. The civil governor of Madrid has ordered the police to keep a strict watch

"Everything is done to keep the where abouts of Admiral Camara's squadron a secret, but there is no doubt he is at Cartagena, which is the safest and strongof Spain in the Mediterranian. The inhabitants, however, have a strong republican tendency. All the Spanish ves sels are hurrying away from Cadiz, owing to the knowledge that most of the guns or the fort are useless, in consequence of the

on English and American travelers,

corruption of the government departments. "It is believed that a similar state of things exists at many other ports. The south and east sides of Barcelona are well

Havana and San Juan de Porto Rico from the same cause—shortness of provisions. He advocated peace, the struggle being un-equal and expressed the opinion that the suspension of the constitutional guarantee was fully justified by the Carlist agitation He said: 'The government which made the war must make way for new men.' He said:

"The latest dispatches from Captain General Blanco represented that the insurrection in Cuba had dwindled to insignifican proportions throughout the whole island, except in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. He said that, for these reasons, it seemed to him inad to assume the offensive against either the invaders or the rebels during the rainy season, and wiser to husband the Spanish resources and to oblige the enemy to take the risks of the climate and dis

"Captain General Augusti has again been instructed to spare no efforts by promises of reforms to encourage loyalty of the Philippine natives. Commenting upon the American dispatches, El Imparcial says:
"'All Spaniards are delighted to see the hour of explation fast approaching for the Cuban rebels. The Americans must inevitably awaken to their utter worth lessness.:

"Other newspapers comment upon the dispatches in the same sense, while the courtesy the Americans show the Spanish prisoners has made a profound impres sion in Spain and is materially assisting the prospects of peace.'

#### CARLISTS READY TO RISE. Dispatches From Madrid Indicate That the Danger of Revolu-

tion Is Growing. LONDON, July 22 .- Despite the denial of the Madrid correspondent of the Times, special dispatches from Madrid to the Lon don morning papers, especially such as come by way of the frontier and clude censorship, continue to assert that the Carlists are active. For instance, the Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"The government continues to receive from civil and military authorities in many provinces alarming information as to Carlist preparations. Arms and ammunition have been introduced by many mountain passes into Navarre, Aragon and Catalonia, it is supposed with the connivance of the local authorities on both sides of the frontier.

that they can act with a certain amount of impunity, because, so long as the pretender and his representatives and news-papers in Madrid patriotically disclaim all intention of disturbing the peace during the war with the United States, they fell certain that Senor Sagasta and the authorities will not dare arrest or molest Carlists. They assume that Senor Sagasta cannot afford to affront a large section of the people and risk civil war when his hands are so full.

"In some few places, however, the military governors have suppressed the Carl-ist newspapers and have warned the Carlist funta that stronger measures will be taken if they persist in agitation. The Carlists in Madrid say that the first risings will occur in Western, Central and South ern Spain, their ancient strongholds, in order to show the extent and power of their organization.

#### SENDING THE PRISONERS HOME Colonel Hecker Confident That the Spanish Company Can Carry Out Its Contract.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- An official of the quartermaster's department with Shafter's army will be detailed by General Shafter to supervise the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. According to the terms of the contract with the Spanish Trans-Atlantique Company, this will begin by the 25th instant, when the company will have five ships at Santiago. Practically all the preparations for ship ping the men necessarily are left with the quartermaster at Santiago, the department here seeing to it that the transports are at their designated places on time. Absolute confidence is felt by Colonel Hecker, in charge of the transportation ques tion here, in the ability of the Spanish company to carry out its contract. He had the opportunity of personally meeting Mr. Ceballos, who represented the compan at New York, and found him thoroughly

alive to the needs of the situation. Colonel Hecker feels that his course in awarding the centract to the Spanish company, while it may give rise to some un favorable comment, was the best possible solution of the question. Although the enemy's ships will be allowed to enter our own ports, yet, after prisoners are aboard, they will be on the ships of their mother country, will be subsisted by the Spanish company and on arrival at the Spanish port or ports will be subject to the police and quarantine regulations of their own country. It is altogether unlikely, it now eems, that the prisoners will be landed at Cadiz, as the advertisement asking for oposals carrying the men indicated might be the case, as some other port or ports may be designated by Spain. The question depends, it is thought, in a large measure on the location of the government's lazarette, as it is generally expected that the Spanish government will want to keep the men in quarantine for a certain length of time to avoid any danger which might arise from their having been camped in localities in or near which yellow fever

The contract drawn by Attorney General Griggs was formally executied to-day. The company, through its agent, gave bond in of \$250,000 for the faithful perform ance of the contract.

#### MISS SCHLEY CALLED DOWN. She Is Trying to Bring About Peace and Is Summoned to Come

Home.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 21 .- The Sen inel to-morrow morning will say: Miss Jessie Schley, of this city, who left Paris yesterday for Madrid to interview the queen regent of Spain and Premier Sa gasta in an endeavor to bring about peace etween the United States and Spain, has been told to come home immediately by her father, Charles Schley, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley.

In a letter written to his daughter to day. Mr. Schley told her that her plan was not only impracticable, but so absure as to be farcical. "I wrote her." said Mr Schley, "that her action would embarrass the commodore, bring about no good results, and give her a notoriety which would not only be unpleasant to her, but to us all. I am very sorry that her unwarrant ed action has created so much publicity for her and no good can come from it.

"Of course I would welcome any over ture made by anybody that would help in ending the war, but order must be lated by the constituted authorities and cannot be effected by any outside organi zation. My daughter is of a warm, sympathetic nature, and while abroad sh in with one of the peace societies, of which there are several. She has always been en thusiastic for any philanthropic move ment, but I do not indorse her course in regard to this. She will come home im

## Killed by a Live Wire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.-Walter Bush a St. Louis boy, who was visiting his grandfather in this city, noticed a wire hanging above a bay window. He opened the window and caught hold of the wire. There was a bright flash, and the lad

Michigan Village Badly Scorched. south and east sides of Barcelona are well protected, but the north side is practically undefended, as are several of the northern ports of Spain.

"General Martinez de Campos, interviewed at San Sebastian, is represented as saying that Santiago's fate was awaited at

PRESIDENT OF CUBAN JUNTA DIS-CREDITS STORIES OF FRICTION.

CUBANS ARE READY TO WORK

INSURGENT STRENGTH ESTIMATED AT 55,000 SOLDIERS.

Member of the Cabinet Talks of the Possibility of Warfare With the Insurgents and of Foreign Intervention to Stop It.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-General Palma. president of the Cuban junta, is in the city. He does not credit the stories about the reported friction between Cuban sol-

diers and the Americans.
"I think," he said, "all Cubans recognize the nice work of the United States in helping the Cubans to attain their independ ence. I cannot think any regular soldiers of the Cuban army have refused to help build roads, dig trenches, etc. I do not know what some few scattered soldiers may have done, but it is not reasonable to suppose that any of the regulars under Garcia have declined to perform such ser vice. General Garcia from the beginning said he was ready to do all that was necessary to aid the Americans, and his soldiers have for years been doing just such work as you refer to. They have grown accustomed to it."

"What do you estimate as the number of Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba at the present time?" was asked. "I think we have about 55,000 Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba now." said Gen-"There are probably about

4,000 or 5,000 with Garcia and the balance of them are scattered all over Cuba. It must be remembered that we have possession of a good many towns, and there must be a guard stationed over them by our Cuban army. All through the provinces there are needs for the protection which is afforded by these soldiers. Most of our cavalry is in Porto Principe." General Palma does not credit the re-

ports regarding the death of General Garcia. He said he had a letter from General Garcia a few days ago, and believes he is still alive.

A member of the cabinet, speaking about the unfortunate attitude of the Cubans

at Santiago, said he feared that it would take time to correct the misapprehension of the Cuban insurgents that the United States proposed to erect a minority govern ment wherever the United States forces overcame the Spaniards.

Cuba, this gentleman said, would have

to read and absorb the intent of the pres ident's message and abide by it if the people hoped or expected to see real peace in a short time. If the president's judicial advice were adopted, there was no reason whatever why every man in Cuba within the protection of the military authorities of the United States should not have the freest possible opportunity to prosper, and they might as well make up their minds that they were not to have any opportu nity whatever to act unjustly toward their

former enemies. This determination on the part of the United States, continued the minister, should not provoke a spirit of resentment toward us, but the people of Cuba, Spanish and Cuban, were not like us, and we could not pretend to understand as they understand. Self-interest with the Cubans nowever, might be expected to govern then if they would stop to think at all. Without our help they would continue to be misgoverned by Spain. Spain will have to go that there shall be no misgovernment if can be prevented, and it will be the duty of the United States to make good its

ssurances to the world. The president, in Cuba and Porto Rico. will depend greatly, it is evident to members of the administration, upon the cordia co-operation of the people of those islands with the United States in the determination of this government to free them from

If the Cubans persist in bringing on a termination to admit no participation by Spaniards in the government of the island, and a condition of rebellion against th United States is maintained, it is not considered improbable that the island will con tinue to be disturbed for years by revo-lution. And a member of the administration asked what would be the answer of end of two years of strife between the United States and Cuba, the powers should step in and assert that they could no longer suffer the interruption of business, the de-struction of life and the disturbance of

While less trouble is looked for in Porto Rico, it is conceived to be possible that the native Porto Ricans, who share the Cuban aversion for Spaniards, may develop a hos tility to the forces and rule of the United States like that which seems to be developing in Cuba. Very little dependence has placed upon the Porto Ricans. The United States government expects to provide such a government for that Island as good judgment and a right interest in the welfare of the people suggest. It is be lieved that, with a trial of fair governmen in Porto Rico for a year, Spain's hold or the people could never be regained with the consent of the people.

It is also the administration's view that Cuba will, if it act wisely, see that the president's programme, as laid down in his proclamation, will bring the Cubans better results than would be secured if a more savage policy were to be adopted.

Friends of Cuba here, who have read with regret the information and commen from Santiago, are said to have set about correcting the tendency discovered by the press correspondents, and at the same time an admonition has been sent to Santiago by the war department and to the officers in control to restrain the apparent inclination to make much of the Spaniards and to treat the Cubans with contempt. That this should have happened is considered to be extremely unfortunate.

#### ENORMOUS POWER OF A SHELL Official Report on the Damage Don to the Battleship Indiana Recently.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-The navy de partment has obtained a very striking conception of the tremendous power of a shell, bursting within the close inclosure of battleship, from a report which has just been received at the department from Cap-Taylor, of the Indiana. Aside from the actual bursting energy of the shell described by Captain Taylor, it is per ceived from his report that great dange was experienced from fire, owing to the that the Indiana was not, like some of the battleships of later construction fitted with fireproof wood throughout. It is safe to assume that this report, taken in connection with the destruction of the Spanish vessels in a large part by fire off Santiago, will lead the navy department to redouble instead of relaxing its efforts to protect the American warships from fir all known scientific means. Captain

Taylor's report reads as follows: Battleship Indiana, off Santiago, July 5. was struck by a shell, apparently from an 5% mortar, which pierced the deck, flash plate between beams 76 and 77-four inches from the starboard rail. The shell exploded in compartment B-100, just for-

ward of the cabin door, fragments piercing the cabin waterpipe bulk in two places near the starboard cabin door. Large frag-ments pierced the water tight berth deck in two places, entering the paymaster's stateroom. Large fragments also pierce and completely wrecked the water tight hatch plate, leading to the orlop deck. The rooms in the vicinity on both sides were badly wrecked, considerable damage being done to the furniture and corrugated bulk heads, the bookcase knocked over and many books injured. A lead started in the fire main by a small fragment and the whole compartment was so filled with smoke that

shell struck. Captain Taylor ends with the statement that no one was injured and that his ship was in perfect condition for battle.

it necessitated taking up the battle hatches

on the main deck. Only a few sparks of fire were observed, which were quickly put out as a stream of water was played

into the compartment immediately after the

#### VERY FEW DESERTERS. There Have Been Not to Exceed Twenty From Entire Army at

Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 21 .-There have been very few desertions from the army here. There are a number of men who have remained away without leave until their money was all gone, but there have not been twenty genuine de sertions from the entire army. Four mer from the Eighth Massachusetts have been away overtime, but only two of these, it is believed, are deserters. The First Pennsylvania has four deserters and the Third Tennessee two, A hurried investigation discovered that there were no desertions at all in the First Maine and not more than one, if that, in the First Vermont. It is stated at General Brooke's headquarters it is remarkable that in so large a body of raw soldiers, unused to the hardships of camp life, so few have deserted the ranks. There are, of course, occasional desertions, but the story that there have been numerous desertions from regiments from any one section or from the army at large is untrue. It was pointed out to the soldiers remaining away overtime that they could be considered deserters, and on this foundation some special correspondents have been reporting these men as deserters every day, sometimes to the number of hundreds.

#### BLOCKADE RUNNER CAUGHT. British Steamer Newfoundland, Which Londed at Hallfax, Captured

Of Cienfuegos. KEY WEST, FLA., July 21.-The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower or Tuesday off Cienfuegos, into which harbon she was heading. Two blank shots across her bow brought her to, and the Mayflower put a prize crew on board of her and sen her to Charleston, S. C. The Newfound land left Hallfax, N. S., on July 9.

The Mayflower has on board five Cubans who were picked up at various times by the ships of the blockading fleet. They had fled form Havana and other Cubar ports to escape starvation, as the condition of affairs ashore in Cuba grows

HALIFAX, N. S., July 21.-It is stated on good authority that the steamship Newfoundland was loaded in the interests of the Spanish government. She was charter ed by a Montreal firm and an agent of the house came here and cleared the ship. Her cargo is valued at \$30,360.

## GARCIA REGISTERS A KICK.

Tells General Shafter That He Is Disgusted and Will Play in Our Yard No More.

NEW YORY, July 21.—A Santiago special to the Journal, dated July 20, says that General Garcia has written a letter to General Shafter declaring that he is disgusted with his treatment at the hands of the Americans and will, therefore, withdraw his

forces to the hills, Among the things of which General Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander officially to notify him of the surrender of the Spanish force under Genalleged fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the for mal capitulation of Santiago. Another grievance is the retention of the

Spanish civil authorities in the administra tion of their functions in Santiago. For these reasons Garcia declares he will no longer co-operate with the forces unde General Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the Amer ican troops landed in Cuba.

#### IS M'KIBBEN STILL GOVERNOR? It Is Reported That He Has Been Suc ceeded by General Leon-

ard Wood.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The published report from Cuba that General Leonard Wood, who went to the Island as colonel or the rough riders, has been appointed as temporary governor of Santiago to succeed General McKibben, cannot be confirmed to night at either the White House or the war department. Officials do not say the report is inaccurate, but simply that they have no information concerning it.

It is pointed out that, by the terms of the president's proclamation, General Shafter, as commander-in-chief of the Ameri-can forces in Cuba, is the governor of both tne city and the province of Santiago. He legate to some officer of his command the performance, of course under his Santiago city, but he would not necessarily immediately inform the department of that fact.

## MARIA TERESA TO BE RAISED.

Admiral Sampson Reports on the Progress of Wrecking Operations at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 21,-The following eport has been received from Admiral "United States Flagship, New York.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington

"Playa del Este, July 20.

D. C. "Progress in wrecking the Maria Teresa very satisfactory. The company thinks the ship will probably be raised by Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. Board of officers examining the Reina Mercedes to-day. She will prob ably also be raised. Lieutenant Com er Pillsbury, commanding the Vesuvius

has been supervising the wrecking of these

vessels on the part of the navy.

#### "SAMPSON." SOME "CANTEENS" CLOSED. Persistent Efforts of Wives and Moth

ers Having Their Effects in Camp Thomas. CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 21 .-

Persistent petitioning and letter writing by wives and mothers of the soldiers has had the effect of closing up three of the regimental "canteens" at Camp Thomas It is said that several others are scheduled to go in the near future. Colonel Hartsuff the chief surgeoon at the camp, is not friend of the "canteen" and is doing al in his power to discourage the use by the men of alcoholic beverages. The women o the W. C. T. U. have made an appeal to General Brooke and have gained his sym pathy, but he is powerless for the reason that they are provided for in the army reg-

## BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Governor Leedy has appointed T. B. Sears Jr., of Minneapolls, Kas., as surveyor of Ottawa county, to succeed E. H. Sankee, resigned.

AMERICA'S ADVENT INTO THE MAR-KETS OF THE WORLD.

#### ITS NEW COMMERCIAL POSITION

NO LONGER SIMPLY THE "GRANARY OF THE WORLD."

Exports of Agricultural Products Not Only Increasing Amazingly, but Its Sales Abroad of Manufactured Goods Are Extending.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-The remarkable advance of the United States into the markets of the world is presented in a publication just issued from the bureau of foreign commerce, department of state under the direction of Mr. Frederick Emory. While presenting elaborate statistics and data on the increase of this trade the world over, the subject is also treated troadly to bring out the general signifi cance of this trade development, which Mr. Emory refers to as "an American invasion

markets of the world." Although no reference is made to recent geographical and political changes result-ing from the appearance of the United States in the Philippines, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and elsewhere, yet the review deals with the more important part which the American enterprise and capital is taking in the development of the far East. In his introduction to the work Mr. Em-

ory says:
"The United States is no longer the 'granary of the world,' merely. While its exports of agricultural products have increased to a remarkable extent during the past year, its sales abroad of manufactured goods have continued to extend with a facility and promptitude of results which have excited the serious concern of tries that, for generations, had not only controlled their home markets, but had practically monopolized certain lines of trades in other lands.

"When we consider that this result has been reached with comparative ease, in spite of added impediments to United States exports in the from of discriminations of various kinds and notwithstanding that organized effort to reach foreign markets for our manufactures is as yet in its infancy, the ability of the United States to compete successfully with the most advanced industrial nations in any part of the world, as well as with those nations in their home markets, can no longer be seriously questioned."

The attention which foreign governments have given to this rapid increase of Amer-ican trade is discussed as follows: "In view of what may be termed ar

American invasion of the markets of the world, the attitude of the leading commer-cial nations toward each other and the relations which their industrial activity and trade interests bear to the United States become a matter of practical con-

"The more important incidents of the past "The more important incidents of the past year in foreign diplomacy have, therefore, a significance for the United States which might not have attached to them in the absence of concerted efforts to extend the sale of our goods. It may be said that the chief business of European diplomacy at the present day is to secure new 'spheres of influence' and wider opportunities for trade, as well as suitable territory for occupation by the overflow of population from the more densely inhabited countries. The world has watched the progress of the diplomatic drama in China with an interest which has been heightened by the lomatic drama in China with an interest which has been heightened by the knowledge that the practical outcome might be either the opening of new channels of trade to the commerce of the globe, or the appropriation of them by particular nations for their own special benefit. "China has for some years been one of the most promising fields for American enterprise, industry and capital, and the entrance of the vast empire upon the path of

terprise, industry and capital, and the entrance of the vast empire upon the path of Western development under conditions which would secure equality of opportunity to the United States would doubtless result in immense gain to our manufacturers in the demand, sure to follow, for lines of supplies and goods of various descriptions that we are fitted to provide.

"The solution of the problem of the future commercial conditions of the Chinese empire has, therefore, an immediate and most important relation to the expansion of our export trade, especially that

most important relation to the expansion of our export trade, especially that of our Pacific slope. The partition of Africa among the European powers offers considerations of an economic character of almost equal magnitude, while the plans of the more active commercial nations for increasing their respective shares of the trade of the Latin-American markets affects us even more seriously in the development of our commercial intercourse with the southern half of the Western hemisphere. The internationalization of the United States, so far as industry and commerce are concerned, has, in fact. of the United States, so far as industry and commerce are concerned, has, in fact, been made a thing of the past by the logic of the change in our economic requirements, and we can no longer afford to disregard international rivalries, now that we ourselves have become a competitor in the worldwide struggle for trade."

It is shown also that international conditions in many of the foreign countries are bringing about important economic changes which affect the trade of the United States. In this connection Mr. Emory says:

bringing about important economic changes which affect the trade of the United States. In this connection Mr. Emory says:

"Nor is it with the relation of the different nations toward one another that we are alone concerned. The industrial changes current within the territory of each obtain a new and graver importance in their possible effect upon our nascent development as an exporter of manufactured goods. The conditions contributing to the rapid growth of manufactures in recent years: the fiscal changes in Russia, India and Japan, as well as in some of the Latin-American countries; the extraordinary impulse given to the industrial and commercial growth of the German empire as a factor of international trade; the advance of Russia on similar lines, and the rapid progress of the Siberian railroad toward an open port on the Yellow sea; the efforts of Great Britian to meet the encroachments of other nations; the decline of the sugar industry in the West Indies, as a result of the beet sugar competition; the troubles of Spain with her colonies; the discovery of gold in Alaska and the adjacent territory in British Columbia; the tariff legislation of the United States. Canada and other countries—all the phases of economic changes during the past year have an interest and importance for the individual operative in the United States which are greatly enhanced by the transformation now going on in our indusfor the individual operative in the United States which are greatly enhanced by the transformation now going on in our industrial life, converting us slowly but surely from a people absorbed with the internal development of a virgin continent into one of the great commercial powers of the world, with the international interests and responsibilities which such a position naturally implies." urally implies."

The body of the book treats in detail of American trade with all the countries of the world.

#### COLONEL BRYAN IN ATLANTA. The Nebraska Soldier-Shouter Made Much Of in the Georgia Cap-

ital Yesterday.

ATLANTA, GA., July 21.-Colonel Will fam J. Bryan, at the head of the Third Nebraska volunteers, reached Atlanta at noon to-day. Colonel Bryan was met at the train by several personal friends, who started to escort him to the Kimball. By the time the party reached the doors of the hote the crowd became so dense that passage was impossible. Colonel Bryan &r responded to the cheers and calls for speech, and, mounting a stone hitching block, said:

"I am glad to be with you again. I am greatly pleased that my regiment will have an opportunity of seeing the Confederate veterans, and know that in our present struggle they will have an opportunity to fight with some of these old soldiers and Colonel Bryan remained in Atlanta abou

two hours. Electric fans are cooling. You get them and other seasonable articles in Santa Fe

and other seasonable Route dining cars.

Journal Wants have the Business "Pull"

# A TRADE INVASION ENTIRE COUNTY QUARANTINED SANTA FE HOLDUP

Stamp Out Smallpox, of Which There Are 100 Cases.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 21.—The state board of health issued a proclamation today, placing the whole of Jackson county and each of its inhabitants under rigid quarantine from the outside world. The loard found that there have been more than 100 cases of smailpox in the county The facts were laid before the county cu thorities and an effort was made to have an appropriation made by the county cour as designated by law. The court declined although there is money in the treasury. The state board now calls on the adjoining counties to enforce strict quaranting boundary. Evision of the quarantine in

sures heavy penalties. Dr. McCormack, secretary of the board said to-night: "The state board of health was reluctant to take this action, because it is the first time in sixteen years that an absolute quarantine has been declared; but the danger was so great and involved so many people and interests of the state that we concluded only rigid measures would meet the emergency."

#### NEW CUBAN TARIFF LAWS. Spanish Prohibited List Considerably

Shortened and Special Rates Determined Upon. WASHINGTON, July 21.-A conclusion has been reached as to what disposition shall be made of the prohibitory list in the Cuban tariff laws. The only articles retained on the prohibited list are firearms and ammunition, oleomargarine, artificial or adulterated wines, and objects offensive to morality. Rates of customs duty on the

Sugar, raw, 11/2 cents a pound; sugar, refined, 2 cents a pound; honey, 20 cents a gallon; molasses, 6 cents a gallon; sacchar-ine, \$1.50 a pound; tobacco in carrots, \$10.50 per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 pounds; tobacco in powder or snuff, 55 cents a pound; cigars

remaining articles have been decided upor

and cigarettes, \$450 a pound The prohibition on pharmaceutical preparations, of unknown composition, is re moved, and the rates fixed are according to the Cuban law for the individual articles to be determined by the customs officer.

#### A NEW BEER SYNDICATE.

Twenty-seven Independent Chicago Brewerles Are Arranging for a Combination.

CHICAGO, July 21.-Negotiations looking to the formation of another large beer syn-dicate in this city promise to be brought to sion within a few days, successful conclu Some twenty-seven breweries are embraced in the deal, including what are known as the independent breweries. The purchasprice is said to be in the neighborho

price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, which is to be furnished by New York capitalists.

Among the breweries said to be embraced in the deal are the American Breweing Company, Banner, Birk Bros., Bohemian, Brewer & Hoffmann, Chicago, Citizens', Keeley, Manhattan, Cooke, Fortune Bros., Cooper Bros., Northwestern, Odonnell & Duer, South Chicago, Standard, Tossetti, Star, Bavarian, Monarch, West Side, Stege, William Ruhel, Fred Miller, Gottfried, E. J. Dewes and Peter Hand Brewing Companies.

## ASK STEVENSON TO RESIGN.

Members of the College Company in the Twenty-first Kansas Don't

Like Their Captain. TOPEKA, July 21 .- (Special.) A report has reached here from Camp Alger to the effect that the company of college young men raised in Kansas had, by a unani nous vote, asked their captain, W. C. Stevenson, of Emporia, to resign. Steven-son is reported to have had some trouble with Major Doster, battalion commander. The captain then suggested to the volunteers in the company that they vote on a proposition to be transferred to another battalion or upon his resignation. The boys decided to stand by Doster and voted unanimously in favor of Stevenson resign-

#### ing. QUEEN REGENT 40 YESTERDAY.

Owing to the Nation's Circum stances" the Usual Celebration

Did Not Ocear MADRID, July 21.-This was the queen' birthday (she was born July 21, 1838), but, "owing to the nation's circumstances," the usual official receptions and banquets were suppressed. The ceremony was a private mass celebrated in the chapel of the royal palace. The royal family and the cour

The queen regent has ordered that the customary funds be distributed in works of charity. There were many visitors at the customary tunes be distributed in works of charity. There were many visitors at the palace to-day. The queen regent received congratulatory dispatches from the pope and several sov-ereigns. The pope's telegram was very sympathetic.

#### HAYTI YIELDS TO FRANCE. Will Annul the Decree of Expulsion Against Mme. Hermanie, a

French Subject. PORT AU PRINCE, July 21 .- It is reported here to-night that the Haytian govern nent has complied with the demand French government for a withdrawal of the decree of expulsion recently issued against Mme. Hermanie, a French subject and a resident of Port Au Prince, who wa expelled as a person dangerous to the pubic security after a conflict with the wife of the president in the cathedral over the possession of a chair. The decree of expulsion will be annulled, closing the incident.

## PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following pension have been granted: WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following pensions have been granted:

MISSOURI.

Original—William S. Johnston, Moberly, \$8: Nathaniel C. Giddinge, Minden Mines, \$5: John Kelley, Edina, \$6: Jacob C. Merriman, St. Louis, \$8: George E. Etzold, dead, Kansas City, \$8: Daniel Brummett, Tedieville, \$6: Noah Hart, Big Springs, \$6: Oscar Stucker, Cameron, \$6: Perry Clarkson, Kansas City, \$6: Henry Rauth, \$1: Louis, \$6: Joseph S. Mickel, Kansas City, \$8: Randail Jefferson, St. Louis, \$6: Charles Joseph Worland, Moutgomery City, \$6: Charles John Little, Mexico, \$5: Jefferson Rt. Darrai, Rosendale, \$6: John Thurman, Bonneterre, \$8: John Powell, Taggart, \$6: John Plank Sligo, \$6: Additional—John Corboy, Fillmore, \$6 to \$8. Supplemental—Jamas P. Gant, Rayville, \$6. Restoration and supplemental—Henry S. Dewey, dead, Chillicothe, \$8: Renewal—George C. Stiffer, Jameson, \$8: Thomas Bundy, Fayette, \$6. Increase—Richard Hill, Marshfield, \$10 to \$12: Benjamin F. Hildreth, Maryville, \$14: to \$17: George Schrenk, Boxford, \$8: to \$12: Peter Lahman, Kansas City, \$8: to \$5: Richard Sherwood, Macon, \$24: to \$10. Restoration and increase—John Thompson, dead, Johnstown, \$8: to \$12: Renewal and increase—Almer E. Hall, Maple Grove, \$4: to \$8:

Johnstown, 38 to \$12.
Renewal and increase—Almer E. Hall, Maple Grove, \$4 to \$8.
Original, widows, etc.—Adaline Jackson, Verona, \$12; Mary C. Flowers, Cooter, 8; Louisa Etzold, dead, Kansas City, \$8; minors of George Etzold, Kansas City, \$10; renewal, special, July 9, minor of Christian Mueller, St. Louis, \$16; reissue, Mary Dewey, Chillicothe, \$12; Mary E. Thompson, Johnstown, \$3; Annie Love, Cape Girardeau, \$8.

Musiler, St. Leuis, 10c, relastic, Mary Dewey, Chillicothe, 112; Mary E. Thompson, Johnstown, 38; Annie
Love, Cape Girardeau, 38.

Original—William Raiph, Pratt, 36; Jacob Thomas,
New Chillicothe, 83; Milton F. Banta, Eagle, 38;
William McKay, National Military home, Leavenworth, 48; William H. Flory, Halstead, 56.
Renewal—Alonzo Ballard, Barnes, 36.
Increase—Edward Johnson, Blue Mound, 38 to 312;
Uriah Barnes, McLouth, 38 to 319.
Reissuce—Millard F. Hudson, Onborne, 36.
Reissuce and increase—Special, July 11, Henry H.
Tucker, Minneapolis, 314 to 326.
Additional—Samuei Vernum, St. Paul, 36 to 38.
Renewal, reissue and increase—Special, July 2,
Alfred D. Johnson, Independence, 312 to 324.
Original, Widews, etc.—Minor, of John Messer,
New Cambria, 314; Addie M. Hamilton, Leavenworth, 38.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.
Reissue—Charles H. Warren, Crystal, 339.

worth, 38.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Reissue—Charles H. Warren, Crystal, 230.

Original, widow, etc.—Mahala Fipps, Dover, 38.

Increase—Georga W. Bullock, Noble, 36 to 38; special, July 9. Stephen N. Bradford, Guthrie, 320 to 372. INDIAN TERRITORY.

—Christian Keck, Vinita, \$6 to \$2.

Pies in Honolulu.

A traveler who has just returned from the East, and who stopped at Honolulu on his homeward voyage, is reported as saying that he found the women there making all kinds of pies to be prepared to feed the men in the second Manila expedi-tion, as pie was the delicacy for which the boys of the first expedition clamored and could not get when in Honolulu.

SIX MASKED MEN TRY TO ROB A TRAIN IN TEXAS.

THEY MAKE A FAILURE OF IT

AFFAIR OCCURRED NEAR SAGINAW. NORTH OF FORT WORTH.

Engineer Joe Williams Fatally Wounded and the Fireman Missing-Express Car Shot Full of Holes, but No Money Was Secured.

FORT WORTH, TEX., July 21.—The touthbound Santa Fe passenger train due here at 10:30 to-night was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north, by masked men. The robbers ordered the engine run to North Fort Worth, three miles from the city. Sheriff's posse, city officers and citizens have gone to the scene on a yard engine. Reports reached here that some seventy-five shots were exchanged between the robbers and officers.

Two men have just brought in the engine of the held-up train. The cab is literally perforated with bullets and covered with blood. The express car was shot full of holes. The robbers failed to get into the Six men did the work. Two boarded the engine at Saginaw and covered the engi-

neer. They made him stop in a deep cut one and a half miles north of the stock yards. Superintendent Pendell, who was on the train, and the crew went forward to see what was the matter. As they advarced toward the engine they were greet-ed with a fusillade from the west bank. The bullets went over their heads, but perfcrated the engine and express car. Engineer Joe Williams is likely fatally wound-ed. The fireman can not be found, but is thought to be also wounded. While their companions on the bank were firing, the two robbers on the engine jumped off. The whole party escaped. Nothing was ob-tained and nobody on the train was injur-ed except those on the engine.

#### MURDER MYSTERY REVIVED. Alfred J. Monson, of London, Commit-

ted for Trial on a Charge of Insurance Fraud. LONDON, July 21.-Alfred J. Monson, of Ardlamont, of murder mystery notoriety, was committed for trial to-day, charged with insurance frauds. Monson, who was arrested on July 1, is suing his wife for divorce, alleging the co-respondent is Cecil Hambrough, for whose murder Monson was tried in 1893, the proceedings ending in

a verdict of "not proven."

Alfred John Monson was at one time a favorite in London society. He is the grandson of Rev. Mr. Thomas Monson, fifth son of the second Lord Monson. After being graduated at Oxford, he became a tutor to Cecil Hambrough, a weaithy young man, whose life was insured for 100.000 in Mrs. Monson's favor as security for a debt due her husband. Monson and Hambrough leased a shooting box at Ardiamont, Scotland, and shortly after their arrival in Ardiamont, in August, 1883, Hambrough went out in a boat with Monson, and from some inexplicable cause the boat sank, but its occupants got safely ashore. The next morning Hambrough went out rabbit shooting, and lost his life by receiving a charge of shot in his head. Monson was arrested, but the trial, which lasted ten days, resulted in the Scotch verdict of "not proven." verdict of "not proven."

#### PARDONED TO BE EDUCATED. Governor Stephens Releases a Youth-

ful Burglar on the Application JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 21.—(Special.) Governor Stephens to-day pardoned William Fletcher, who came to the penitentiary in Spetember, 1894, from Madi county, for five years for burglary and larceny. He was convicted of stealing \$30 worth of clothing, and at the time he was worth of ciotning, and at the time he was convicted he was but is years of age. An aunt, Mrs. Dr. Sarah H. Morris, of Buffalo, N. Y., asked the pardon that she might educate the young man before he gets older. Many prominent citizens signed the application for the pardon, among them being Congressman Charles F. Cochrane, of St. Joseph.

## FATAL FICKLENESS.

Two Suicides Follow the Refusal of a Missouri Girl to Keep Her

Promise. COLUMBIA, MO., July 21.-Mrs. Martha A. Havens, aged 45, wife of a prominent farmer living near Hallsville, laid down in farmer living near Hallsville, laid down in a shallow horse pond to-day and drowned. Two weeks ago her daughter, aged is refused to marry a young farmer named C. H. Fait on the wedding day and he committed suicide. His suicide weighed heavily on the mind of Mrs. Havens, resulting in her taking her life.

#### DIES FOR HIS SWEETHEART. Did Murder to Get Her Out of Jail and is to Be Electrocated

for It.

BOWLING GREEN, O., July 21.-Charles Nelson, colored, was this morning convict-ed of murdering James Zimmerman and sentenced to be electrocuted in the Ohio penitentiary on the morning of November 4. Nelson narrowly escaped lynching at the time of the murder. He killed Zimmerman for money to get his sweetheart out of jail. Milwaukee Man \$30,000 Short.

# MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 21.—John Harvey Myers, secretary of the Home Building and Loan Association of this city, is reported to be short in his accounts to the amount of \$39,000, due to real estate transactions. No action has yet been taken against Myers, who admits the fact of his shortage.

From the Omaha World-Herald.

While loading a peddler's wagon in front of Rocco Bros. commission house, fill South Eleventh street, Wednesday afternoon, five employes were greatly startled to see a large tarantula dart from a bunch of bananas and make toward them. One of the men, who had picked up the bunch, let it drop without ceremony. Several of the men produced sticks and strove to disable the tarantula. By moving rapidly to and fro the monster escaped for a time, but it was finally plinned to the sidewalk and captured. With its tenacles stretched to their limit the tarantula was about ten inches long. The Rocco brothers stated that they had captured several tarantulas in years past, but this one was by far the largest they had ever seen. They now have it preserved in a bottle of alcohol.

Telephoned 1.509 Miles.

#### Telephoned 1,500 Miles. rom the Boston Herald.

From the Boston Herald.

The men of Auditor Kimball's office at the state bouse were quite surprised yesterday morning on answering a telephone call to find that they were connected with Omaha, Neb., 1,500 miles away, and that the voice at the other end of the line was that of their chief.

General Kimbali could be heard perfectly as he inquired after the health of all his assistants, and he told Mr. Harnley over the long stretch of wire that every one in the Massachusetts delegation was in excellent health and spirits.

General Baggage Agents' Meeting.

General Baggage Agents' Meeting.

DETROIT, MICH., July II.—General Baggage Agents of the American Association yesterday afternoon elected officers as follows: President, W. E. Maxwell, Missouri, Kansas & Texas rullway, Parsons, Kas, vice president, S. H. Overholt, Wabash railway, St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Quick, Grand Trunk railway system, Toronto: executive committee, F. B. Greenway, Central railroad of New Jersey; C. A. Badd, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy: H. P. Dearing, Michigan Central, Chicago.